**Chapter 1 - Introduction to Psychology**

1. According to your textbook, Psychology is defined as

a. the science of behavior.

b. the study of mental processes.

c. the study of mental disorders and their treatment.

d. the science of behavior and mental processes.

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

2. Psychology includes the study of

a. behavior.

b. emotions.

c. physiological processes.

d. All of these

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the goals of psychology?

a. research

b. description

c. prediction

d. explanation

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

4. In order to study mind and behavior, psychologists

a. rely on the scientific method.

b. use their intuition.

c. consult a magic eight-ball.

d. take careful notes while watching talk shows.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

5. Dr. Alvarez studies how the degeneration of certain components of nerve cells in the brain might contribute to the development of multiple sclerosis. Dr. Alvarez’s work BEST exemplifies the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subfield of psychology.

a. cognitive

b. experimental

c. developmental

d. behavioral neuroscience

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

6. Which of the following subfields of psychology is INCORRECTLY matched with its description?

a. behavioral neuroscience—examines the relationship between the nervous system and behavior

b. cognitive—examines how people grow and change from conception to death

c. experimental—examines the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking

d. clinical—deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

7. How are cognitive and experimental psychology related?

a. They are the same field.

b. They are two completely distinct subfields of psychology.

c. Cognitive psychology is part of experimental psychology.

d. Experimental psychology is part of cognitive psychology.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

8. Why does the author of your text consider the term *experimental psychology* potentially misleading?

a. Psychologists in every subfield use the experimental method.

b. Few psychologists use the term nowadays.

c. Most psychological topics are not suited to experimental study.

d. Experimental methods are only appropriate to the study of the biological bases of behavior.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

9. Dr. Chen studies how people grow and change during late adolescence and young adulthood; Dr. Doherty focuses on several traits that distinguish one person from another. Dr. Chen is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist; Dr. Doherty is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. personality psychologist; personality psychologist too

b. developmental psychologist; developmental psychologist too

c. developmental psychologist; personality psychologist

d. personality psychologist; developmental psychologist

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

10. Dr. Ebrahim examines the how children’s friendships change through the elementary and middle-school years. Dr. Ebrahim is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a. personality

b. evolutionary

c. experimental

d. developmental

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

11. Fiona helps students with ADHD develop effective study regimens and strategies. Fiona is probably a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a. health

b. clinical

c. developmental

d. counseling

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

12. Dr. Growe is reading an article reporting research in which psychologists investigated the effect of group size on the conformity of group members. Dr. Growe is most likely reading the *Journal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psychology*.

a. *Developmental*

b. *Social*

c. *Cross-Cultural*

d. *Personality*

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

13. Which of the following areas is/are CORRECTLY matched with its description?

a. evolutionary psychology—seeks to understand how we might inherit certain behavioral traits and how the environment influences whether we display those traits

b. behavioral genetics—considers how our behavior influenced by our genetic inheritance from our ancestors

c. clinical neuropsychology—focuses on our understanding of the structure and chemistry of the brain

d. All of these are correctly matched.

Answer: c

Pages: 6

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

14. Evolutionary psychologists are especially interested in

a. the genetic basis of physical characteristics.

b. the genetic basis of personality traits and social behavior.

c. how thought and behavior are influenced by the structure of the brain.

d. how personality traits and social behavior vary across cultures.

Answer: b

Pages: 6

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

15. Dr. Hart investigates how depressive disorders are related to levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin in the brain. Dr. Hart’s research falls within the field of

a. clinical neuropsychology.

b. behavioral genetics.

c. cognitive psychology.

d. health psychology.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

16. Approximately how many psychologists are there in the United States?

a. 50,000

b. 100,000

c. 300,000

d. 600,000

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 10: Career Planning and Development

17. Approximately what percentage of American psychologists are women?

a. 30%

b. 50%

c. 65%

d. 75%

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness

18. Currently, women earn \_\_\_\_ of new psychology doctorate degrees in the United States.

a. 50%

b. 65%

c. 75%

d. 90%

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness

19. Which figure best approximates the percentage of American psychologists who belong to racial minority groups?

a. 5%

b. 15%

c. 25%

d. 35%

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness

20. How is the diversity of psychology limited, even today?

a. There are very few psychologists that are members of racial minorities.

b. The majority of psychologists are male.

c. Psychologists in the United States far outnumber those in all other countries combined.

d. Both A and B

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness

21. Which of the following are mentioned in your text as implications of the underrepresentation of racial and ethnic minorities among American psychologists?

a. Minority members may be deterred from entering the field in the first place.

b. The field lacks the diversity of perspectives that the increased representation of minorities would bring.

c. Members of minority groups may be discouraged from seeking treatment for psychological disorders.

d. All of these

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness

22. Which of the following individuals is LEAST likely to be a psychologist?

a. Dionne, who holds a PhD degree

b. Everett, who has an MD degree

c. Fallon, who graduated with a PsyD degree

d. It is impossible to tell

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 10: Career Planning and Development

23. Psychology majors are highly valued by employers because they can

a. read minds.

b. think critically.

c. help other workers with personal problems that might impair their job performance.

d. All of these

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 10: Career Planning and Development

24. The field of phrenology is associated with

a. Gall.

b. Wundt.

c. Descartes.

d. Ebbinghaus.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

25. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with

a. Wundt.

b. James.

c. Descartes.

d. Ebbinghaus.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

26. Which of the following locations is associated with the formal beginning of psychology?

a. Soddy Daisy, Tennessee

b. Leipzig, Germany

c. Berlin

d. Oxford, England

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

27. Wundt began operating the first psychology lab in

a. 1829.

b. 1839.

c. 1859.

d. 1879.

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

28. Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux appears most sympathetic to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

a. functionalist

b. Gestalt

c. structuralist

d. humanistic

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

29. Which perspective below is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

a. structuralism—emphasized what the mind does and how behavior functions

b. functionalism—emphasized uncovering the fundamental mental components of perception, thinking, emotions, and other kinds of mental states and activities

c. humanism—emphasized that behavior is motivated by unconscious forces and conflicts

d. Gestalt psychology—emphasized the organization of perception and thinking in a “whole” sense

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

30. Dr. Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behavior. Dr. Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think about and understand the world. Which option below correctly identifies their respective perspectives?

a. Dr. Greenway—behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech—cognitive perspective

b. Dr. Greenway—cognitive perspective; Dr. Cech—behavioral perspective

c. Dr. Greenway—behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech—humanistic perspective

d. Dr. Greenway—psychodynamic perspective; Dr. Cech—humanistic perspective

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

31. A procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible is called

a. inner perception.

b. introspection.

c. internal observation.

d. introjection.

Answer: b

Pages: 8

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

32. Lassandra takes a sip of cola. “Sweet . . . cold, wet, tingly . . . slightly bitter,” she reports. Lassandra is

a. introspecting.

b. interviewing.

c. suffering a stroke.

d. taking an intelligence test.

Answer: a

Pages: 8

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

33. Which of the following statements best expresses the fate of the structuralist perspective in psychology?

a. The structuralist perspective was replaced by other views.

b. The structuralist perspective triumphed over alternative ones.

c. The structuralist perspective continues to coexist with other views in psychology.

d. The structuralist perspective has waned somewhat, but it remains influential today.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

34. Which perspective most immediately replaced structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology?

a. behaviorism

b. humanism

c. functionalism

d. cognitivism

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

35. Which of the following statements best expresses the aim of the functionalist perspective?

a. Functionalism seeks to identify what the mind contains.

b. Functionalism seeks to determine how the mind operates.

c. Functionalism seeks to determine how mental experience is organized.

d. Functionalism seeks to understand the influence of the unconscious mind.

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

36. A time travel mishap lands you at one of the first psychology conferences ever held sometime at the dawn of the 20th century. The graying older scientists slowly losing their grip on the field are most likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas the passionate young up-and-comers are probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. structuralists; functionalists

b. functionalists; structuralists

c. humanists; structuralists

d. humanists; functionalists

Answer: a

Pages: 8-9

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

37. Gestalt psychology may be seen as a reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. psychodynamic

b. humanist

c. functionalist

d. structuralist

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

38. Which of the following psychologists would have been most likely to believe the statement that “the whole is different than the sum of the parts”?

a. Freud

b. Wundt

c. Dewey

d. Wertheimer

Answer: d

Page: 8-10

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

39. The Gestalt psychologists made their most lasting contributions to the psychology of

a. memory.

b. perception.

c. emotion.

d. motivation.

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

40. Which of the following early women psychologists might be considered developmental psychologists?

a. Leta Stetter Hollingworth

b. Mamie Phipps Clark

c. Karen Horney

d. Both A and B

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness

41. Which of the following early women psychologists might be considered personality psychologists?

a. Leta Stetter Hollingworth

b. June Etta Downey

c. Karen Horney

d. Both B and C

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness

42. Important contributions of the neuroscience perspective include

a. the development of drug therapies for people with severe mental disorders.

b. cures for certain types of deafness.

c. Both A and B

d. Neither A nor B

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

43. Which contemporary perspective is correctly matched with its description?

a. psychodynamic perspective—emphasizes people’s motivation to grow and develop and gain control over their destinies

b. humanistic perspective—emphasizes how people know, understand, and think about the world

c. behavioral perspective—emphasizes observable behavior and objectivity

d. None of these is correctly matched.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

44. Noreen asserts that our behavior often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is most consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

a. psychodynamic

b. humanistic

c. cognitive

d. neuroscience

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

45. Your text suggests that the stereotype of psychology held by many people who have never taken a psychology course accords most closely with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. neuroscience

b. behavioral

c. cognitive

d. psychodynamic

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

46. Which psychologist is INCORRECTLY matched with an associated perspective?

a. Maslow—humanistic

b. Freud—psychodynamic

c. Rogers—cognitive

d. Skinner—behavioral

Answer: c

Pages: 11-13

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

47. The psychodynamic perspective

a. provides a way to understand and treat certain types of psychological disorders.

b. provides a way to understand everyday phenomena such as prejudice and aggression.

c. had a revolutionary effect on 20th-century thinking not only in psychology, but also in related fields.

d. All of these

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

48. Which of the following psychologists is/are associated with the behavioral perspective?

a. Watson

b. Skinner

c. Maslow

d. Both A and B

Answer: d

Pages: 12

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

49. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment, including people, places, and things, on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

a. psychodynamic

b. behavioral

c. humanistic

d. neuroscience

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 4: Application of Psychology

50. The computer metaphor is at the heart of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. cognitive

b. neuroscience

c. behavioral

d. humanistic

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

51. At the heart of the humanistic perspective is the concept of

a. free will.

b. environmental determinism.

c. natural selection.

d. unconscious motives.

Answer: a

Page: 12-13

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

52. Dr. Petrovic tries to help his clients to see how their behavior reflects choices they have made. He is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ therapist.

a. psychodynamic

b. clinical neuroscience

c. humanistic

d. behavioral

Answer: c

Page: 12-13

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

53. Which of the following figures best approximates the number of major perspectives in psychology?

a. one or two

b. about five

c. a dozen or so

d. as many as there are psychologists

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

54. Psychologists that follow the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective are probably the LEAST likely to emphasize a “nature” explanation for behavior in the nature vs. nurture issue.

a. behaviorist

b. cognitive

c. neuroscience

d. evolutionary

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

55. The approach psychologists use to acquire information about behavior in a systematic fashion is called

a. critical thinking.

b. informed speculation.

c. the scientific method.

d. educated guessing.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

56. Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method?

a. having a theory

b. asking a question

c. communicating results

d. conducting research

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

57. Andrea is reading a general, comprehensive account of human aggression in the introduction to a research report in psychology. Andrea is reading a(n)

a. theory.

b. hypothesis.

c. operational definition.

d. explanation.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

58. Regarding theories, which of the following statements is TRUE?

a. Theories are broad explanations and predictions.

b. Theories help to organize data.

c. Both of these

d. Neither of these

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

59. A hypothesis is best defined as a(n)

a. specific prediction concerning the relationship between variables which can be tested.

b. specification of a variable in terms of the procedures that will be used to measure it.

c. broad, general explanation of the phenomenon of interest.

d. behavior, event, or other characteristic that can assume different values.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

60. Which of the following statements best expresses the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?

a. A theory is more specific than a hypothesis.

b. A theory is broader than a hypothesis.

c. A theory is the same thing as a hypothesis.

d. A theory is unrelated to a hypothesis.

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

61. A group of researchers examined the influence of the number of bystanders on the likelihood that an individual would help someone in distress. Their investigation exemplifies the subfield of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology in contemporary psychology.

a. social

b. developmental

c. health.

d. personality.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

62. Which of the following is a descriptive research technique?

a. archival research

b. case study research

c. naturalistic observation

d. All of these

Answer:

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

63. Dr. Carruthers is using crime statistics available in a federal database as part of a study. Dr. Carruthers is conducting

a. a case study.

b. naturalistic observation.

c. archival research.

d. a survey.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

64. Which of the following is NOT a drawback of archival research?

a. Existing records are often incomplete.

b. It is expensive to conduct.

c. Existing data has not always been collected systematically.

d. These are all drawbacks of archival research.

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

65. Naturalistic observation entails

a. the systematic, detailed study of a single individual.

b. examining existing records, such as census documents.

c. asking a sample of individuals a set of questions.

d. examining behavior in the setting in which it typically occurs.

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

66. DeAndre is recording instances of physical aggression among children in a schoolyard at recess. DeAndre is undertaking

a. naturalistic observation.

b. archival research.

c. a survey.

d. a case study.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

67. Disadvantages of naturalistic observation include which of the following?

a. There may be few instances of the behavior of interest during the observation period.

b. The researchers cannot control any of the variables in the situation.

c. The individuals under observation may alter their behavior if they are aware of the observer.

d. All of these are disadvantages of naturalistic observation.

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

68. Which of the following statements BEST expresses the relationship between a sample and a population?

a. A sample includes a population.

b. A population includes a sample.

c. A population is similar to a sample.

d. A sample is completely separate from a population.

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

69. At a DUI checkpoint, some cars are stopped at random, while many others are not stopped. Using the terminology of psychological research, the cars that are stopped may be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all the cars that pass by the checkpoint.

a. sample

b. subset

c. population

d. segment

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

70. A sample whose characteristics are the same as those of the population it is intended to reflect is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sample.

a. characteristic

b. prototypical

c. representative

d. typical

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

71. Dr. Estevez prepares a set of questions to ask college students about their drinking behavior and their attitudes toward alcohol. Dr. Estevez is undertaking

a. a survey.

b. a case study.

c. naturalistic observation.

d. archival research.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

72. Dr. Gigliotti is conducting a detailed examination of a patient with dissociative identity disorder. Dr. Gigliotti is conducting

a. a survey.

b. archival research.

c. a case study.

d. naturalistic observation.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

73. Which of the following descriptive research methods is described INCORRECTLY?

a. Archival research—existing data is examined to test a hypothesis

b. Naturalistic observation—an investigator observes some naturally occurring behavior and does not make a change in the situation

c. Case study—a sample is asked a series of questions about their thoughts, attitudes, or behaviors

d. None of these is incorrectly matched.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

74. Which of the following descriptive research methods is CORRECTLY matched with an advantage?

a. archival research—inexpensive

b. naturalistic observation—examines behavior in the “real world”

c. survey—a small sample can give an accurate picture of much larger population

d. All of these are correctly matched.

Answer: d

Pages: 17

APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

75. A behavior, event, or other characteristic that can take on different values is termed a(n)

a. variable.

b. theory.

c. operational definition.

d. hypothesis.

Answer: a

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Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

76. Irving has noticed the following pattern: the more alcohol people drink, the more aggressive they seem to be. Which research method is aimed at verifying a relationship between two variables?

a. naturalistic observation

b. case study

c. correlational research

d. archival research

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

77. Which term is most nearly synonymous with the term *correlation*?

a. association

b. explanation

c. observation

d. influence

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

78. The correlation coefficient ranges from \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 1 to 100

b. –1.00 to 1.00

c. 0 to 1

d. –100 to 100

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

79. Between which pair of values is one most likely to find a positive correlation?

a. alcohol consumption and GPA

b. GPA and height

c. GPA and amount of studying

d. GPA and depression

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

80. Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

a. –.75

b. .60

c. .00

d. .30

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

81. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correlation results when there is no relationship between two variables.

a. negative

b. inverse

c. zero

d. infinite

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

82. Dr. Ingram deliberately varied the imageability of items on a list and later measured participants’ recall of the items. Dr. Ingram conducted a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study.

a. correlational

b. archival

c. observational

d. experimental

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

83. Experimental research requires that the responses of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group(s) be examined.

a. at least one

b. two

c. at least two

d. three or more

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

84. An Experimental group is to a control group as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. treatment; no treatment

b. no treatment; treatment

c. independent variable; dependent variable

d. dependent variable; independent variable

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

85. In a social psychology experiment, one group of participants is reminded of a social stereotype they are likely to hold and another group is not reminded. All participants then interact with a member of the group to which the stereotype refers, and the nature of their interactions is recorded. What is the treatment in this study?

a. the reminding

b. the interaction

c. Both A and B

d. Neither A nor B

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

86. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

a. control

b. dependent

c. independent

d. experimental

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

87. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is measured by the researcher.

a. control

b. dependent

c. independent

d. experimental

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

88. In an experiment, the dependent variable is

a. applied to the treatment group.

b. randomized across groups.

c. measured by the researcher.

d. deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

89. In an experiment, the independent variable is

a. applied to the control group.

b. randomized across groups.

c. measured by the researcher.

d. deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

90. At Folger U., Drs. Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a *caffeine* or a *no-caffeine* group and their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which pair correctly identifies a variable in this experiment?

a. caffeine—dependent variable

b. caffeine—independent variable

c. word recall—independent variable

d. word recall—experimental variable

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

91. At Folger U., Drs. Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a *caffeine* or a *no-caffeine* group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. In this experiment, word recall is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.

a. experiment

b. control

c. independent

d. dependent

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

92. The purpose of random assignment is to

a. combine the results of a number of similar studies.

b. determine how likely it is that the results of a treatment were a result of chance.

c. ensure that participant characteristics are equivalent across the experimental and control groups.

d. determine whether two variables are related.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

93. Kendra is performing an analysis to combine the results of a number of experiments to yield an overall conclusion. Kendra is performing a

a. replication test.

b. significance test.

c. meta-analysis.

d. random analysis.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

94. Ethical guidelines intended to protect the rights of human research participants include which of the following?

a. Participants must be protected from physical and mental harm.

b. Participants must be assured that their participation is completely voluntary.

c. Participants must be aware of the general procedures involved before the study begins.

d. All of these

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

95. Which of the following is NOT a component of informed consent?

a. a detailed explanation of the study and its procedures

b. a statement of the potential risks of participating in the study

c. an assurance that participation is completely voluntary

d. All of these are components of informed consent.

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

96. Dr. O’Connor is telling his participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. O’Connor is

a. debriefing his participants.

b. obtaining informed consent.

c. Both A and B

d. Neither A nor B

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

97. When a researcher debriefs her participants, she

a. removes their undergarments.

b. provides a detailed explanation of the study.

c. tells them they can stop taking part at any time.

d. Both B and C

Answer: b

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

98. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order of events in a typical experimental session?

a. informed consent 🡪 experiment 🡪 debriefing

b. informed consent 🡪 debriefing 🡪 experiment

c. debriefing 🡪 informed consent 🡪 experiment

d. debriefing 🡪 informed consent 🡪 experiment

Answer: a

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

99. Which of the following guidelines is NOT among those that researchers are required to follow when they use animals as research subjects?

a. They must minimize discomfort, illness, and pain.

b. Procedures that subject animals to distress are permitted only when an alternative approach is unavailable and when the research is justified by its prospective value.

c. They must promote the psychological well being for some species of animals.

d. They must follow all of the above guidelines.

Answer: d

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

100. Factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable are referred to as

a. double-blinds.

b. placebo effects.

c. experimental bias.

d. participant biases.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

101. Experimental bias includes

a. experimenter expectations.

b. participant expectations.

c. Both A and B

d. Neither A nor B

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

102. A placebo is a

a. small animal.

b. strong drug used in some experiments.

c. false experimental treatment.

d. sac that contains and nourishes a fetus.

Answer: c

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

103. Psychology is the science of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: behavior and mental processes

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

104. Ursula is interested in helping students develop effective study practices and to manage test anxiety. Her advisor suggests that she consider a career in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

Answer: counseling

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APA Goal: Goal 10: Career Planning and Development

105. Most psychologists have a doctorate—either a PhD or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: PsyD

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APA Goal: Goal 10: Career Planning and Development

106. The PsyD degree is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research-oriented than the PhD

Answer: less

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APA Goal: Goal 10: Career Planning and Development

107. The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a Viennese physician.

Answer: Freud

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

108. Associated with James, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective focused on what the mind does.

Answer: functional(ist)

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

109. According to the cognitive perspective, thinking is similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a computer.

Answer: information processing

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

110. Xaviera identifies herself as a learning psychologist. She probably adheres to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

Answer: behavioral

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

111. The humanistic perspective is explicit in its rejection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which holds that behavior is caused by factors outside the individual’s control.

Answer: determinism

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

112. Wanda is a humanistic psychologist who believes that behavior reflects an individual’s own choices; that is, she endorses the notion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: free will

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

113. While neuroscientists tend to seek universal principles of behavior, humanistic psychologists are more interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: individual differences

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

114. The approach used by psychologists to acquire information about behavior in a systematic fashion is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: scientific method

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

115. Alyssa predicts that caffeine will improve her participants’ performance on a visual tracking task. Alyssa has formed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: hypothesis

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

116. Systematic inquiry aimed at generating new knowledge is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: research

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

117. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research includes archival research, naturalistic observation, survey research, and the case study method.

Answer: Descriptive

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

118. Dr. Leblanc is examining interactions among primates in the wild; he does not intervene. Dr. Leblanc is performing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: naturalistic observation

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

119. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a representative subset of a population.

Answer: sample

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

120. One disadvantage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method is that participants may be unaware of their feelings or attitudes.

Answer: survey

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

121. In one descriptive research method, the number *.35* would be an example of a positive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: correlation coefficient

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

122. Freshman GPA is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correlated with high-school GPA.

Answer: positively

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

123. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outcome is not due to chance.

Answer: significant

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

124. Miranda is statistically combining the results of all the published studies on the effects of the presence of a weapon on eyewitness accuracy. Miranda is performing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: meta-analysis

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Difficulty: High

APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

125. Sometimes, to prevent participants’ expectations from influencing research results, investigators must engage in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: deception

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

126. Before the outset of a study, participants must give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, indicating that they know the potential risks of the study and are aware that their participation is voluntary.

Answer: informed consent

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

127. At the conclusion of an experimental session, Nia tells her participants the purpose of the study and explains the procedures she used. Nia is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her participants.

Answer: debriefing

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APA Goal: Goal 5: Values in Psychology

128. In a test of a new anti-anxiety medication, participants are given either the medication or a placebo; the personnel administering the study, moreover, do not know which participants receive the medication and which receive the placebo. This experiment may be described as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study.

Answer: double-blind

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Difficulty: High

APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

129. Dr. MacGyvers is a developmental psychologist; Dr. Cooper is a cross-cultural psychologist; and Dr. Breaux is a cognitive psychologist. For each of these psychologists, briefly define the subfield in which he or she specializes and suggest one issue or question in which he or she might be especially interested.

*Answer:* The answer should contain both a definition of and an example topic from each of the three subfields mentioned:

Developmental psychology—examines how people grow and change throughout the lifespan. A sample issue or question: investigate how children’s problem-solving abilities change through the elementary and middle school years.

Cross-cultural psychology—examines the similarities and differences in psychological functioning among various cultures. A sample issue or question: investigate whether depression is experienced and expressed differently in Asian cultures than in western cultures.

Cognitive psychology—studies higher mental processes, such as memory, thinking, problem solving, decision making, and language. Sample issue or question: how memory of an event is influenced by subsequent experiences.

Pages: 4-6

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

130. Your friend is interested in pursuing a career in psychology. Identify the advanced degrees typically earned by psychologists and describe the career options associated with each degree.

*Answer:* The answer should mention and briefly describe the Master’s degree, the PhD, and the PsyD. The answer should also mention in general terms the type of work performed by recipients of each degree.

Master’s degree—requires 2–3 years of graduate work. Graduates can teach, provide therapy, conduct research, or work in specialized treatment programs

PhD—requires 4–5 years of graduate work focused on research. Graduates teach, conduct research, and provide treatment.

PsyD—requires 4–5 years of graduate work focused on research. Graduates primarily provide treatment.

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APA Goal: Goal 10: Career Planning and Development

131. List and briefly describe three major perspectives in contemporary psychology. Identify one or two prominent psychologists associated with each of the perspectives you list.

*Answer:* The answer should define those perspectives for which the text or instructor gave associated prominent psychologists.

Psychodynamic perspective—proposes that behavior is driven by internal, unconscious forces over which the individual has little control; Freud, Jung

Behavioral perspective—proposes that observable, measurable behavior should be the focus of study; Watson, Skinner

Humanistic perspective—proposes that all individuals strive to grow, develop, and be in control of their lives and behavior; Maslow, Rogers

Pages: 8-13

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

132. Describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon in which you are especially interested. Discuss how the phenomenon might be approached from at least two of the following perspectives: neuroscientific, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, and humanistic.

*Answer:* Any behavioral or mental phenomenon might be mentioned, as long as it is plausibly connect to two of the perspectives as they are defined in the text.

Example: Depression—the neuroscientific approach would seek the biological basis of depression, as well as physiologically oriented treatment, whereas the cognitive perspective would focus on the type of thinking that contributes to depression, such as irrational beliefs that nothing good will ever happen and that one is bound to fail in any endeavor. Treatment from the cognitive perspective would focus on changing negative thought patterns.

Pages: 10-13

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

133. Describe a current event or topic of public interest. Suggest how at least two of the major perspectives in contemporary psychology might usefully shed light on the topic.

*Answer:* Any event or topic might be mentioned, as long as it is plausibly connect to two of the perspectives as they are defined in the text.

Example: School violence—a behavioral approach might focus on a history of being reinforced for aggressive behavior or on having witnessed media models being reinforced for aggressive behavior. A humanistic approach might suggest that violent students are often loners and relatively low-status or powerless in their peer group and thus resort to drastic measures to gain power, control, or respect.

Pages: 10-14

APA Goal: Goal 4: Application of Psychology

134. Identify and briefly describe two of the key issues or controversies in psychology discussed in your text. Suggest how each of the issues or controversies you describe might surface in one or more areas of study in today’s psychology.

*Answer:* The answer should identify and briefly define two of the following issues:

Nature vs. nurture—is concerned with the extent to which our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes—is concerned with the extent to which our behavior reflects causes of which we are completely unaware.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—is concerned with the extent to which it is possible to study internal mental processes scientifically and the extent to which such processes are an appropriate focus for psychological study.

Free will vs. determinism—is concerned with the extent to which we freely choose the behaviors we perform.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—is concerned with the extent to which our thought and behavior is universally human.

The answer should provide a plausible instantiation of two of the above issues in a topic of interest to contemporary psychology. Example: Sexual orientation and debates regarding the “gay gene” or anatomical brain differences between gay and straight men might be seen as reflecting the nature vs. nurture issue. The question of whether homosexual behavior is a choice reflects the free will vs. determinism issue.

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

135. Compare and contrast several major perspectives in contemporary psychology with respect to at least three of the key issues or controversies in psychology that your text outlines.

*Answer:* The answer should briefly describe or define at least three of the following key issues:

Nature vs. nurture—is concerned with the extent to which our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes— is concerned with the extent to which our behavior reflects causes of which we are completely unaware.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes— is concerned with the extent to which it is possible to study internal mental processes scientifically and the extent to which such processes are an appropriate focus for psychological study.

Free will vs. determinism—is concerned with the extent to which we freely choose the behaviors we perform.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—is concerned with the extent to which our thought and behavior is universally human.

The answer should then compare and contrast several major perspectives in contemporary psychology with respect to issues. For example:

Nature vs. nurture—the behavioral perspective tends to endorse nurture, while the neuroscience and evolutionary perspectives are more sympathetic to the notion that our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes—the psychodynamic perspective suggests that the roots of our behavior are often unconscious, while the cognitive perspective focuses on conscious thought processes.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—the behavioral perspective suggests that psychologists should focus on behavior, while the cognitive perspective argues that mental processes are an important focus of study.

Free will vs. determinism—the humanistic perspective champions free will, while the neuroscience perspective argues that much of our thought and behavior is biologically determined.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—the humanistic perspective is interested in the uniqueness of each individual, while the neuroscience perspective looks for the basis of thought and behavior in our biological architecture, which is more or less universal.

Pages: 11-14

APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

136. Describe several trends the author of your text foresees in psychology’s future. Provide original examples or illustrations where appropriate.

*Answer:* The answer should mention several of the following trends.

(a) increasing specialization

(b) increasing influence of the neuroscientific perspective

(c) increasing influence of psychology on issues of public interest

(d) increasing importance of issues related to diversity

Plausible examples or illustrations should also be provided.

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APA Goal: Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

137. Distinguish between a hypothesis and a theory. Provide an example of a hypothesis along with operational definitions of the variables included in your hypothesis.

*Answer:* The answer should contain definitions of both *hypothesis* and *theory*

Hypothesis: A specific prediction regarding the relationship between two variables

Theory: broad explanations of the phenomena of interest.

The answer should further suggest that a hypothesis is more specific than a theory.

Next, the answer should contain a single-sentence hypothesis, including some notion of both an independent and a dependent variable.

Finally, both the independent and dependent variables should be operationalized, or stated in quantifiable terms. Examples: intelligence = score on an intelligence test; partying = hours per week spent consuming alcohol or other psychoactive substances in the company of one or more other people; grades = GPA

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

138. Select and describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon of particular interest to you. Describe how one might use descriptive, correlational, and experimental techniques to shed light on the phenomenon.

*Answer:* Virtually any behavioral or mental phenomena might be selected. Examples include aggression, drinking alcohol, and depression.

The answer also should describe the application of at least one descriptive technique, the correlational method, and the experimental technique for the phenomenon of interest.

Examples: One type of a descriptive technique is naturalistic observation. An example of naturalistic observation might involve observing children at play during recess and noting instances of aggression. Another descriptive technique is the case study method. An example of the case study method might involve a detailed examination of one clinically depressed individual.

Correlational methods—the focus here should be on computing a correlation coffiecient expressing the strength and direction of the relationship between scores on a measure of the phenomenon of interest and scores on measures of another variable that might plausibly be related to it. Example: scores on a measure of aggression and scores on measures of exposure to media violence should be positively correlated. The question does not specifically ask for operationalizations of the variables of interest.

Experimental—the focus should be on the manipulation of an independent variable and the measurement of a dependent variable. Example: manipulate exposure to an aggressive model and record the subsequent aggressive behavior of children. The experimental (i.e., exposed to aggressive model) and control groups (i.e., not exposed to aggressive model) should be described, and mention should be made of the random assignment of participants to groups.

Pages: 17-19

Difficulty: High

APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

139. List and briefly describe three descriptive research methods. Provide an original example of each. Identify one advantage and one disadvantage of each of the methods you describe.

*Answer:* The answer should contain three of the following descriptive methods, along with a description, an example, an advantage and a disadvantage:

(1) Archival research

Description: existing data or records are used to test a hypothesis

Example: using crime statistics available from the government

Advantage: inexpensive

Disadvantage: records may not be systematic or in a form that ideally suits the purpose of the investigation

(2) Case study

Description: a detailed examination of a single individual

Example: in-depth study of an individual with dissociative identity disorder

Advantage: rich source of data

Disadvantage: may not generalize to other cases

(3) Naturalistic observation

Description: thought or behavior is systematically examined in the environment in which it typically experienced

Example: recording instances of helping or acts of consideration in an office to examine prosocial behavior at work

Advantage: “real-world” data

Disadvantage: does not allow for control over the factors of interest

(4) Survey

Description: participants are asked a set of questions about their thought and behavior

Example: an inventory of 40 questions related to depression

Advantage: findings are generalizable from a relatively small sample; usually inexpensive and rapid

Disadvantage: people may not be aware of their attitudes or behavior; people may answer in a way that does not reflect their true attitudes or behavior.

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APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

140. A researcher finds a correlation of –.45 between the amount of stress participants report having experienced recently and participants’ scores on an index of physical health. What does this mean? Provide a one-sentence interpretation of this correlation coefficient.

*Answer:* The interpretation should be similar to the following: “The more stress participants report having experienced; the lower their scores on a physical health index.”

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Difficulty: High

APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

141. Suggest (a) two variables that are most likely positively correlated; (b) two variables that are most likely negatively correlated; and (c) two variables that are probably uncorrelated. Portray the relationship between each pair of variables graphically, making sure to label all axes correctly.

*Answer:* Many examples are possible. Positive—hours spent studying and GPA. Negative—stress and physical health. Uncorrelated—agreeableness and intelligence.

Graphical representations should show a line with a positive slope to reflect a positive correlation, a line with a negative slope to portray a negative correlation, and a flat, horizontal line to relate two uncorrelated variables. For the positive and negative correlation graphs, the most intuitively plausible “cause” should be displayed on the x-axis and the other variable on the y-axis. The axes should be labeled and units should be included.

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APA Goal: Goal 7: Communication Skills

142. How is it that the experimental method allows researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusions? Identify the critical elements of the experimental method and explain how each helps enable the development of valid causal conclusions.

*Answer:* The answer should make mention of both (a) the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable and (b) the random assignment of participants to groups. The effects of the treatment on the dependent variable—the manipulation of the independent variable—are compared to the effects of no manipulation, in the control group. If a difference is observed, the independent variable may have an effect. Random assignment to groups minimizes the likelihood that the participants in the control group differ systematically from the participants in the experimental group. The random assignment of participants helps rule out such differences as potential causes of any difference observed between groups in the dependent variable.

Pages: 19-20

Difficulty: High

APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

143. A pharmaceutical company has developed a new ADHD medication and wishes to test its effectiveness. Identify several threats to validity researchers might face in an experimental test of the medication’s efficacy and suggest how these threats may be overcome.

*Answer:* The answer should mention several of the following threats to validity:

(a) nonrandom assignment to groups—to ensure that the apparent effects of the medication do not reflect pre-existing differences between participants, participants should be randomly assigned to medication and no-medication groups.

(b) participant expectations—participants should not know whether they receive the medication or not so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect participants’ belief in its efficacy. A placebo should be given in the no-medication group.

(c) experimenter expectations—the experimenter should not know which participants receive the medication so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect the experimenter’s belief in its efficacy. A double-blind procedure should be used.

Pages: 20-25

APA Goal: Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology